GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WATER RESOURCES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3267
ANSWERED ON:19.03.2001
LOSSES SUFFERED DUE TO FLOOD
DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI;NAWAL KISHORE RAI;SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rivers causing devastation owing to additional rain water have been identified in the States;

(b) if so, the names of such rivers and the area of land affected due to floods, State-wise;

(c) the estimated average annual loss suffered as a result thereof;

(d) the quantum of additional rain water that flows in each of these rivers;

(e) whether the Government propose to undertake some projects to ensure utilization of water of these rivers in future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SMT. BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY)

(a) & (b) The flood prone rivers have been identified by Rashtriya BarhAyog. These rivers are the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, the Barak, the Teesta, the Torsa and the Jaldhaka in the North- East; the Ganga and its tributaries, the Sharda, the Ghaghra,the Gandak, the Burhi Gnadak, the Bagmati, the Kamla,the Adhwara Group of rivers, the Kosi, the Bhagirathi,the Ajoy and the Damodar in the North and East; the Ravi and the Sutlej inNorth; and the Brahmani, the Baitarani, the Subarnarekha, the Tapi and Narmada Coastal areas and Deltaic areas of Mahanadi and Godavari. In addition, other medium and small rivers also flood their plains dueto unprecedented and concentrated rainfall in their catchments. The state wise average annual area affected due to floods, based on last 10 years data, are given in Annex-I.

(c) The average annual flood damage during the period 1991- 2000 in the country is Rs.2881.89 crore.

(d) to (f) India receives an average annual precipitation of 4,000 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM)which includes rainfall and snow. Out of this, 3,000 BCM occurs during monsoon.The average annual flow in various rivers of the country is assessed at 1,869 BCM.Out of this, utilizable flow by conventional methods is estimated at 690 BCM. In addition, about 200 to 250 BCMcan be utilized through inter basin water transfer from the surplus river basins to the deficit river basins. A live storage capacity of 177 BCM has beencreated by construction of large dams and medium projects up to 1995. Projects to add an additional capacity of about 75 BCMare under construction and 132 BCM are under planning. These storages along with other protective measures like embankments have interalia provided reasonable degree of protection to an area of 14 million ha. in the country.

ANNEX -I

Statement showing statewise average area affected due to floods, based on last 10 year data (1991-2000).

(Million hectare)

S.NO	STATE	AVERAGE AREA AFFECTED DUE TO FLOODS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.354
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.021
3.	Assam	0.728
4.	Bihar	0.972
5.	Goa	0.000
6.	Gujarat	0.310
7.	Haryana	0.073
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.234
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.040
10.	Karnataka	0.080

11.	Kerala	0.266
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.042
13.	Maharashtra	0.018
14.	Manipur	0.000
15.	Meghalaya	0.002
16.	Mizoram	0.541
17.	Nagaland	0.001
18.	Orissa	0.304
19.	Punjab	0.126
20.	Rajasthan	0.213
21.	Sikkim	0.000
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.025
23.	Tripura	0.005
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.018
25.	West Bengal	0.737
26.	A & N Islands	0.000
27.	Chandigarh	0.000
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.000
29.	Daman & Diu	0.000
30.	Delhi	0.006
31.	Lakshadweep	0.000
32.	Pondicherry	0.002